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Telephone Calls, Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 "INCENDIARY language" is sufficient cause to "shoot negroes to pieces" in the State of

Louisiana. THE water supply must be protected, and the suggestions of the Board of Health seem to be practical.

THE Sentinel says that Major Calkins "got enough" of joint debates four years ago. Voorhees seems to entertain a different opin-

THERE is a report that Hon. John M. Butler will challenge Senator Turpie to a joint discussion. If he should, there would be still more wailing and gnashing of teeth by "his Frequency from Floyd."

THERE is no use in Messrs. Jewett and Taggart's sniveling any longer. Their school-boy performance did not pan out. They can have Tomlinson Hall if they want it. But whether they do or not, there should be a cessation of

THE Tampa (Fla.) Journal says that yellow fever cannot be stamped out. It ceases when the material is exhausted. It feeds upon unacclimated people, and the only thing to do is for unacclimated people to get out of its way when it appears. Towns and cities with acclimated populations do not suffer from yellow fever.

THE Right Reverend Bishop Knickerbacker has arrived in Paris. He has been interviewed, and says that "General Harrison is a good man, but lacks magnetism," and therefore cannot be elected. Bishop Knickerbacker is a good man, and weighs something over two hundred pounds; and he is a hide-bound Democrat.

WHEN the Indianapolis News says that the condition of the working classes in America is as bad as that of the working classes in England, it flies in the face of all evidence. While there may be "spots" in the United States that approach the low level across the sea, they are but spots, while the general average everywhere in free-trade England is as bad as the worst in this country.

In asking why Mr. Cleveland doesn't hurry up and retaliate, if he is so anxious and trying to find out exactly what he wants to retaliate for, Representative Dingley, of Maine, shows himself altogether too inquisitive. These Republican Congressmen are so slow to understand that the great reform President is perniciously active in campaign work that they will ask troublesome questions. Their obtuseness is really distressing.

THIS paragraph, from the Philadelphia Times, which is a supporter of Grover Cleveland, should be placed alongside of the New York World's denunciation of the idiotic lie about "a dollar a day and two meals being good enough for a workingman." The Times

"General Harrison is quoted every day, by ergans, orators and campaign cards and slips as favoring the free admission of Chinese cheap labor to compete with our American labor. General Harrison never did anything of the kind. He voted against an anti-Chinese bill in the Senate because it was in direct conflict with our solemn treaty with China, and President Arthur vetoed the bill on the same ground. Only the campaign liar ean declare that Harrison favors the importation of Chinese labor, and the falsehood should be left to the campaign liar alone for circula-

CALKINS is reported to be anxious for a joint debate on the tariff with Senator Voorhees. We thought Calkins got enough of joint debates four years ago. - Sentinel.

The brutality of this remark is only exceeded by its impudence. Four years ago four joint debates were arranged between Major Calkins and Governor Gray. With the exception of the last, they were held as agreed upon, and it is safe to say that Governor Gray has no reason to felicitate himself on the figure which he cut in those discussions. Major Calkins conducted himself with conspicuous ability. He was unable, however, to enter the fourth debate owing to a complete physical prostration, which his physicians, Drs. Kitchen and O'Farrell, pronounced not only serious, but highly dangerous.

If Calkins "got enough" of the joint debates, after holding three of them, what shall we say of Senator Voorhees, who, after issuing a challenge, with a flourish of trumpets,. promptly crawls behind Chairman Jewett as soon as his challenge is accepted. Senator Voorhees appears to have "got enough" before he has begun. It won't do.

AMONG all the associations having their or-Igin or motive in the war of the rebellion there is none more honorable or interesting than that of the Union ex-prisoners of war, which has just held its annual reunion in this city. The military service was hard enough tation.

at best, and it required a high degree of patriotism and courage to carry a man through its ordinary routine without betraying his manhood or his faith. But the lot of the prisoner of war was far harder than that of the soldier in the ranks. The horrors of the Southern prison-pens have probably never been adequately described. There are many descriptions extant which make the blood run cold, but those who endured the horrors say the descriptions fall short of the reality. General Sherman once said, "War is hel'," and the treatment of Union prisoners of war came

near realizing it. Such experiences create a common bond of sympathy and a very close tie of comradeship, and it is not surprising that the brave men who suffered in Libby prison and Andersonville should be drawn together while they live by a peculiar bond of symmathy. It was a hard lot of war which for many months prevented their exchange and compelled them to suffer the tortures of an unnecessarily cruel confinement, but, after all these years, they may find some compensation in the enjoyment of the friendships formed in prison walls and in realizing the fact that their peculiar hardships entitle them to peculiar honor. The Journal feels quite sure that it voices the feelings of all loyal men in wishing the exprisoners of war long life and happiness.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

KEEP it before the public. It is the Democratic party that is the free whisky party. - Iowa JUDGE THURMAN is engaged in the preparation of his letter of acceptance. It is understood

that it will be very brief, and will be given out some time this week, not later than Friday. MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, says he will not make a speech nor contribute a dollar in behalf of Cleveland's re-election. He was one of Cleveland's most ardent and generous support-

ers four years ago. J. MILTON TURNER, who was one of the conspicuous figures at the Indianapolis "non-partisan" convention of colored men, is now in the regular employ of the Democratic national committee, and expects to speak through the

THE difference between the Cleveland and Hill votes in New York next November will not disclose the strength of the mugwump vote of that State, as has been announced. There are hundreds of Democrats in the State who will not vote for Hill this year. - Hartford Courant. A HARRISON Veteran Corps, composed of those who voted in 1836 and 1840, has been formed in Hartford, Conn. Dr. Gatling, inventor of the Gatling gun, a former resident of Indianapolis, was president of the meeting at which it was organized. Over seventy-five

names were enrolled at once. THE cry now is if we must lose one, let Cleveland go and save the State government to the Democracy. It is too late. Vermont settled the hash of the national Democracy, and the farmers of this State will settle the hash of North Carolina aristocracy in November next. -Carthage, N. C., Protectionist.

MRS. LIVERMORE, in a private letter, recently said that she has little hope of the success of either prohibition or woman suffrage, and in taking up the cause of the Prohibitionists she is parting company, politically, with her husband, with whom for forty-five years she has worked. Since 1856 she has been a Republican, and her husband remains one.

THE New York Independent is an advocate of temperance reform in all reasonable and possible ways. It says to a correspondent: "If, with the history of temperance legislation in the Northern States, and full proof of the sentiment and purpose of the Republican party before him, he can hesitate to support Harrison and Morton, we fear he is beyond the reach of anybody's appeal for advice.

A GENTLEMAN living in Richmond, Ind., saw a statement that there was a club of 150 citizens of Lincoln, Neb., who had voted for Blaine in 1884, but would now vote for Cleveland, and he asked the Nebraska State Journal about it. The Journal says:

There was a meeting called for the benefit of the Lincoln mugwumps about a fortnight or three weeks ago, and four gentlemen announced in person or by letter that they had been Republicans, but could no longer stand the racket, as they were free traders. However, two of 'em confessed that they voted for Cleveland four years ago, which somewhat dampened

ENGLISH papers never tire of telling how foul and abusive an American political campaign is. But in the whole history of American politics there is probably nothing so unspeakably brutal as the following lines about Mr. Gladstone circulated in England by his political enemies: When the Grand Old Man goes to his doom,

. He will ride in a fiery chariot,

On a red-hot plate 'Twiat Satan and Judas Iscarlot.

Says the Devil, "My place is quite full as you see, But I'll try and do all that I can, So I'll let Ananias and Judas go free, And take in the Grand Old Man. But the Devil soon found the whole thing a sell, For old Gladdy corrupted all people in hell.

A BRIGHT English mechanic, whom State Senator Vedder, of New York, met abroad, put the If you look at the dinner-pails in England and at the

dinner-pails in America you will see the difference be-tween the two countries. Your American working-men have dinner-pails of two compartments, indicat-ing that they have a variety of food. Our dinner-pails have but one compartment, and our workingmen are glad enough to get one kind of food. This difference between the American and En-

elish dinner pails is one of the biggest stumblingblooks in the way of Mr. Cleveland's re-election It is a silent, solid fact which outweighs all the clamor of the Democratic politicians from Grover Cleveland down to Henry George. - Boston

GEN. GEO. W. JONES, of Dubuque, Ia., ene of the old stanch Democrats and active politi cians when Jackson organized the Democratic party, and who served in the Senate from Iowa for many years, is not now for Cleveland. Gen.

I have been a Democrat all my life and I changed my polities simply because I don't believe that Cleve-land is a good Democrat, and then I am going to take him at his word so far as I can. He stated that he only wanted one term, and I'll try and see that he is compelled to keep his promise. He is not a Demo-crat, but he is for Cleveland. Ever since he has been President he has been working, tooth and nail, for the renomination. Now, in the good old days of Jackson, Jefferson and Monroe, the office sought the man, not the man the office. I take the term "Democrat" in its broad sense—by the people and for the people, and Harrison is the man. He is of the people and he is for the people, and always has been, and I'm going to aid him all least the man and State Indiana I have aid him all I can. In my old State, Indiana, I have many friends, and I shall lend my voice and energy to convincing them that my way is now the best.

\$10,000! P-h-e-w! what a sum! Twould a paid for a royal old spree, But it's gone, and I'm not even certain, by gum! That it'll buy me a presidencee,

-Binghamton Republican.

Official Figures from Maine. AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 18 .- Official returns from the Maine election have been received at the office of the Secretary of State from all voting places save a few remote and unimportant plantations. The result gives Burleigh (Republican), for G. ernor, 79,513; Putnam (Democrat), 61,018; Republican plurality on gubernatorial vote, 18,495. The pluralities for Con-

First district, Reed, 2,437; Second, Dingley, 473, Third, Milliken, 6,533; Fourth, Boutelle, 4,910. The Republicans have 31 Senators to none for the Democrats, and 125 Represe catives to 26 for the Democrats. Of ninety-nine county officers, sheriffs, probate indges, county attorneys, etc., the Republicans elected 96 and the Democrats 3.

Amalgamation of Organized Labor. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18 .- The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen took formal action to-day, in dorsing feweration with engineers and switchmen. It is stated to n good authority that the Knights of Labor will amalgamate with these orders, making it all one organization. In addition to an indorsement of the federation scheme, the Brotherhood voted an of the Burlington strikers. Chief Arthur now favors

amalgamation. An Embarrassed Dry Goods Dealer. NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- Jacob L. Seixas, wholesale dealer in dry goods, has become embarrassed, and his creditors have offered to settle at 50 per cent. The liabilities are about \$400,000. Mr. Seixas is the oldest dry goods merchant in New York, having started in business fifty-one years ago. He bears a high repu-

VISITORS FROM TWO STATES

Illinois and Kentucky Send Large Delegations to Greet Gen. Harrison.

He Receives Them and Delivers to Each an Eloquent Speech That Is Heartily Applauded-A Call from Old Soldiers.

"We are a plain set of fellows, and we didn't have time to put on any uniforms," said Chairman Sam Stansbury, of the committee in charge of the Vermillion county, Illinois, delegation, as it marched up from the Union Depot yesterday 2,800 strong, headed by the I. O. O. F. Band, of Danville, and the local reception committee. The excursionists were here to see General Harrison, and came in over the I., B. & W. railroad in three sections of ten cars each. the first section arriving at 12:45 P. M., and the second and third a few minutes later. They comprised a few representations from counties adjacent to Vermillion, but must of them were from that ruddy-hued subdivision of Illinois, and their enthusiasm indicated that their politics were as sanguine as their county's title. A bevy of pretty girls, attired in captivating costumes of blue, with saucy white hats and red. white and blue sashes, was a prominent feature on the landscape, and inquiry from the best looking girl in the lot developed the fact that the organization belonged to the town of Sidell, and was largely responsible for the decided Harrison proclivities of that community. A half dozen bands, which played everything from "Rally 'Round the Flag" to "When the Robins Nest Again," enlivened the situation materially at the time the procession started up town from the depot, and along the way it received a hearty and enthusiastic welcome from the spectators along the line of Illinois, Washington and Pennsylvania streets. As before stated the I. O. O. F. brass band, of Danville, led the way, and at intervals in the procession the Sidell band, the Hocopeston band, the Catlin band, and the Georgetown and Danville drum corps headed delegations from

University Park was reached at 1:15 P. M., and a few minutes thereafter General Harrison. escorted to the platform by Col. W. R. Jewell, editor of the Danville, Ill., Daily News, ascended the platform and was received with hearty cheers from the crowd, which surrounded three sides of the speaker's stand, and acknowledged the compliment with a pleasant bow to the donors. There was a little delay at this juncture, which several of the ladies on the platform improved by shaking hands with Gen. Harrison, after which Colonel Jewell came to the front as spokesman on behalf of his Illinois brethren. He is a ready and forcible speaker. and his remarks, although somewhat extended, were well received and heartily applauded. He

General Harrison-In presenting to you a delegation from Illinois it is not necessary for me to go into a history of our State. You know its broad domains, its illustrious public men, living and dead. We come, most of us, from the Fourteenth district, once represented by the gallant Owen Lovejoy, and now by Joseph G. Cannon. Indiana and Illinois have grown up, the one the child of the forest, the other the queen of the prairie, side by side. In the war the soldiers of Indiana and Illinois marched in the same command. They have slept under the same blanket have eaten in the same mess, have drunk from the same canteen, have fought in the same battles and reoiced in the same victories, and when the flame and smoke of battle had died away, together they have gone over the field and gathered up their dead comrades, dug for them one long grave and laid them to their last but glorious rest, with the sod moistened by their mingled tears. The people from our con-gressional district, which will give you 18,000 ma-jority, have come to see you, their next President, and to grasp you by the hand. General Harrison I intro-duce to you this delegation from Vermillion, Iroquois and other counties.

At the conclusion of Colonel Jewell's remarks, General Harrison, who stood at the right of the speaker with his hands folded, while he calmly surveyed the cheering crowd, responded. He spoke in a quiet and conversational way at opening, but as he proceeded his voice gathered volume and rang out distinctly enough to be heard easily by all present. His reference to the close relations which had always prevailed between Indiana and Illinois, and his earnest tribute to Congressman Joe Cannon, of the Vermillion district, was heartily cheered, and the allusion to the advantages of Illinois for people of conservative energies, and his reply to the inquiry as to what was the matter with the United States, brought out frequent cheers and laughter. While he spoke the sun, which had been obscured most of the morning, shone out brightly, and his conclusion took on something of the added warmth of the atmosphere. The following is the text of General Harrison's

"My Illinois Friends-The people of your State were very early in giving evidence to our people and to me that they are deeply and generally interested in this campaign. I welme you and accept your coming as evidence that the early interest you manifested has suffered no abatement. It was not an impulse that stirred you, but a deep conviction that matters of great and lasting consequence to your country are involved in this campaign. Your representative in Congress, Hon. Joseph Cannon, is well known in Indiana. [Applause.] I have known him for many years, have observed his conduct in the national Congress, and always with admiration. He is a fearless, aggressive, honest Republican leader. [Applause and cries of 'Good, good.' He is worthy of the favor and confidence you have shown him.

"If some one were to ask to-day. 'What is the matter with the United States [laughter and cries of 'She's all right,' I am sure we should hear some Democratic friend respond, 'Its people are oppressed and impoverished by tariff taxation.' [Laughter.] Ordinarily our people can be trusted to know when they are taxed; but this Democratic friend will tell us that the tariff tax is so insidious that our people pay it without knowing it. That is a very unhappy condition indeed. But his difficulties are not all surmounted when he has convinced his hearer that a custom duty is a tax, for history does not run well with his statement that our people have been impoverished by our tariff system. Another answer to our question will be, perhaps, that there is now a great surplus in the treasury; he will probably not state the figures. for there seems to be a painful uncertainty about that. I have sometimes thought that this surplus was held chiefly to be talked about. The law provides use for it that would speedily place it in circulation. If a business man finds an accumulated surplus that he does not need in his business, that stands as a bank balance and draws no interest, and he has obligations outstanding to mature in the future, he will make a ready choice between leaving his balance in the bank and using it to take up his obligations. [Applause.] But in our national finances the other choice has been made, and this surplus remains in the national bank without interest, while our bonds, which, under the law, might be retired by the use of it, continue to draw interest. You have a great agricultural State. Its prairie soil offered the most tempting invitation to the settler. I have heard it suggested that one reason why you have outstripped Indiana in population was because the men who were afraid of the 'deadening passed over us to seek your treeless plains. [Applause.] But you have not been contented to be only an agricultural community. You have developed your manufactures and mechanical industries until now, if my recollection is not at fault, for every two persons engaged in agricultural labor you have one engaged in manufacturing, in the mechanical arts and mining. It is this subdivision of labor, these diversified industries that make Illinois take rank so near the head among the States. By this home interchange of the products of farm and shop. made possible by our protective system, Illinois bas been able to attain her proud position in the

Union of the States. "Shall we continue a policy that has wrought so marvelously since the war in the development of all those States that have given hospitable access to manufacturing capital and to the brawn and skill of the workingman?" [Cries

of "Good, good," and cheers.] In the hand-shaking which followed, there n occasional difficulty in preventing warm-hearted but careless individual from shaking hands with a member of the reception committee instead of the General, but the meeting ended as pleasantly as it began, and the crowd dispersed well pleased with the morning's work.

Kentucky to the Front. The delegation which came in at 3:30 in the afternoon from Louisville, Ky., was smaller than was anticipated, the counter-attractions of

the celebration connected with their exposition proving sufficient to reduce the expected crowd to about 800, but the visitors made up in enthusiaem what they lacked in numbers, and, headed by the Celtie Military Band, of Louisville, and the Davis Drum Corps, an organization made up of lively colored juveniles, they made a good impression as they marched to the park. They had the advantage of a clever speaker to represent them when General Harrison met them at the stand. and those who heard the eloquent greeting extended by orator A. E. Willson, of Louisville, are not likely to forget it. Mr. Willson is the gentleman who came within 146 votes of carrying the Louisville congressional district for the Republicans against Carruth, and can talk as well as he works. His introduction of his something less than 100.000 unarmed Kentuckians was a masterpiece, and his glowing picture of the old Kentucky Home that was coming back to the faith of Henry Clay, and the belief of her other illustrious son, Abraham Lincoln, in the matter of protection to American industries, was cheered to the echo. He said:

Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen, Indiana Neighbors and General Harrison—The Kentucky boys, a delegation of something less than 100,000 unarmed Kentuckians, bave come from our homes to your home to bring you the greeting of the old Kentucky Republicans. [Applause.] I know that you sometimes think there are not this many Republicans in Kentucky; but at the last election over 126,000 voted the old Kentucky way, not the new Kentucky way. [Applause.] The Democratic party fought the best fight of twenty years, and got less than 51 per cent. of the total vote. The Kentucky Republicans, to-day, sir, true to the old faith, cherishing the traditions that make her history romantic, even among our neighbors, proud of furnishing Indiana one-third of her citizens, proud of furnishing Illinois all of her Governors wild bring the old State the faith of Henry Clay she intends to [applause], and by the record of her other son, Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] Those great souls, looking down from windows of the hereafter upon their old Kentucky home, will see the Republican party daring to take care of itself and fighting the battle of protection to American industries. They will see the splendid army of Kentuckians fighting under the second motto on this old Clay and Frelinghuysen badge, "Protection to American Industry." [Applause.] They will see a party that is determined that the old Kentucky home, just beginning to feel this blessing all through her borders of a protective tariff, shall not have the cup of prosperity dashed from her lips just as we begin to taste it. Gentlemen, allow me to introduce General Harrison.

General Harrison seemed to have been touched and quickened as much as any other auditor by Mr. Willson's oratory, his reply from the beginning showing deep feeling. His encomiums upon the gallant men who had kept up the contest with no immediate hope that victory would perch upon their banners, brought out some stentorian information from an ardent hearer to the effect that it would perch there soon. How fully he entered into the spirit of the occasion is shown by the following report

"My Kentucky Friends-There have been arger delegations assembled about this platform, out there has been none that has in a higher degree attracted my interest or touched my heart. Applause. It has been quite one thing to be a Republican in Illinois and quite another to be a Republican in Kentucky. [Applause.] Not the victors only in a good fight deserve a crown; those who fight well and are beaten and fight again, as you have done, deserve a crown, though victory never yet has perched on your banner. [A voice: 'It will perch there though; don't you forget it.' Yes, it will come, for the bud of victory is always in the truth. I will not treat you to-day to any statistics from the census reports [laughter], nor enter the attractive field of the history of your great State. I have believed that these visiting delegations were always well advised as to the history and statistics of their respective States. [Laughter.] If this trust has been misplaced in other cases, certainly Kentuckians can be trusted to remember, and perhaps to tell, all that is noble in the thrilling history of their great State. [Great

Your history is very full of romantic and thrilling adventure and of instances of indvidual heroism. Your people have always been proud, chivalric and brave. In the late war for the Union, spite of all distraction and defection. Kentucky stood by the old flag. [Applause.] And now that the war is over and its bitter memories are forgotten, there is not, I trust, one in all your borders who does not bless the outcome of that great struggle. [Great applause.] Surely there are none in Kentucky who do not rejoice that the Beautiful river is not a river of division. | Great applause. |

"Now what hinders that Ken tucky shall step forward in the great industrial rivalry between the States? Is there not, as your spokesman has suggested-in the early and thorough in-struction which the people of Kentucky received from the mouth of your matchless orator, Henry Clay [applause], a power that shall yet and speedily bring back Kentucky to the support of our protective system! [Applause.] Can the old Whigs, who so reverently received from the lips of Clay the gospel of protection, much longer support a revenue policy that they know to be inimical to our national interests! If, when Kentucky was a slave State, they found a protective tariff promoted the prosperity of her people, what greater things will the same policy not do for her as a free State! She has now opened her hospitable doers to skilled labor; her coal, and metals, and hemp invite its transforming touch. Why may she not speedily find great manufacturing cities springing up in her beautiful valleys! Shall any old prejudice spot this

hopeful vision? [Great applause.] "I remember that Kentucky agitated for seven years and held nine conventions before she secured a separate statehood. May I not appeal to the children of those brave settlers who, when but few in numbers, composed of distant and feeble settlements, were received into the Union of States, to show their chivalry and love of justice by uniting with us in the demand that Dakota and Washington shall be admitted? [Applause.] Does not your own story shame those who represent you in the halls of Congress, and who bar the door against communities whose members and resources so vastly outreach what you possessed when you were admitted to statehood? We look hopefully to Kentucky. The State of Henry Clay and Abraham Lincols [enthusiastic cheering] cannot be much longer forgetful [cries of 'No,' 'no'] of the teachings of these great leaders of thought. I believe that Kentucky will place herself soon upon the side of the truth upon these great questions. |A voice: 'We believe it.' Another voice: 'We will keep them out of Indiana, anyhow.' Great cheering. | Thank you. There is no better way that I know of to keep one detachment of an army from reinforcing another than by giving that detachment all it can do in its own field." [Applause and laughter.]

Visited by Ex-Prisoners of War.

Soon after the adjournment of their association yesterday afternoon the ex-prisoners of war formed in line in front of the post hall, and, commanded by General Powell, marched to Gen. Harrison's residence. The General, who had just returned from seeing the Kentucky delegation, met them at the door, and invited them into his home. When they had assembled Gen. Powell, on behalf of the association, spoke briefly, saying the survivors had come to pay their respects to one whom they so much ad-

General Harrison, in response, expressed his great gratification in having an opportunity to meet these survivors of that host of Union veterans who suffered war's greatest hardshipcaptivity. The story of the rebel prison-pens was one of grim horror. In the field, our enemies, always brave, were generally also chivalric and humane, but the treatment of the captured Union soldiers surpassed in fiendish cruelty the best achievements of the savage. He then spoke of the glery and prosperity that their services and sufferings had brought to the Nation and congratulated them that they had been spared to see it. The veterans were then presented and a hearty hand-shake given to each.

Notes of Receptions.

To-day there will be visiting delegations from Grundy and Iroquois counties, Illinois, and LaPorte, W. W. Huffman, business manager of the Kentucky Leader, of Lexington, a most enthusiastic Republic an, came in with the delegation. Among the prominent members of the Vermillion county delegation, yesterday, were Messrs. E. C. Bou-dinot, Chas. A. Allen, D. G. Moore, J. G. Thompson

Editor Jewell, of the Danville. Ill., Daily News, who acted as spokesman for the Illinois visitors, is the Republican elector for the Fourteenth district of that State, and held the same position in '84.

A venerable Quaker, on his way home from the yearly meeting, at Plainfield, spent most of yesterday attending the Harrison receptions, at University Park, remarking that it seemed like a good place to supplement his devotions.

The Illinois delegations started homeward over the I., B. & W. railroad at 8 P. M., and the Kentuckians took their departure over the J., M. & L. three hours later, the bands brought by each furnishing an openair concert at the New Denison previous to leaving. A. E. Willson, of Louisville, Ky., will doubtless make the race for Congress again this fall. In reply to a Journal Reporter's query regarding affairs at his home he replied: "We will undoubtedly wipe the Democratic majority entirely out this fall. There is a great break in Democratic ranks on account of the

tariff issue." At the close of the reception Mr. Willson remarked: "It is just old Kentucky's luck to stir up enthsiasm and get a rousing welcome wherever she goes. The boys are carried away with the General and will return home with renewed zeal for the

The representatives of the manufacturers of agricult ural implements, their managers, traveling men and local agents of various States will call as Republicans on Gen. Harrison on Thursday evening. They will meet at the Grand Hotel at 7 P. M. and go to his

The advance committee of the Kentucky delegation onsisted of Hon. R. R. Glover, Hon. Albert Scott and W. M. Collins. Mr. Glover has faith in the outcome in his State as he said "Harrison will reduce the 35,000 Democratic majorty to 15.000." The other gentlemen said, "Amen." Hon. Albert Scott was formerly a resident of Indianapolis and acted for four years as superintendent of the Belt railroad, of this city. He is now a prominent citizen of Louisville and is presidential elector for the Fifth district. He ays Harrison is creating great enthusiasm among

A goodly sprinkling of colored Republicans came up with the Louisville delegation yesterday, and among them were some leading party workers, like M. E. Malone and J. J. Jonson, State committeemen. They say that the colored vote of Kentucky would stick loyally to the Republican party and help materially to reduce the Democratic majority. The colored people of the delegation had a large flag with only twenty-seven stars, not recognizing the eleven seceding States. To it this inscription was attached: "Harrison can have the twenty-seven, while Cleveland takes the other eleven."

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Correspondence Bearing on the Question-The Plan Proposed by the Pekin Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- The President to-day

transmitted to Congress, in answer to a Senate resolution, the correspondence in relation to the Chinese treaty. A letter dated Jan. 12, 1887, from the Chinese Foreign Office to Minister Denby, in regard to the coming of Chinese to this country, contains bitter complaints of violated treaty obligations and of cruel outrages upon Chinese. The original project submitted to Mr. Chang Yen Hoon by Secretary Bayard, under date of Jan. 12, 1887, embodied a proposition "that for a period of thirty years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, the coming of, or return to, the United States of Chinese laborers shall be absolutely prohibited, and if, six months before the expiration of the said period of thirty years, neither government should formally have given notice to the other an end, it shall remain in full force for another period of thirty years. But it is expressly understood that the provisions of this convention shall not affect the right at present enjoyed by Chinese subjects being teachers, students, merchants or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, to come to the United States and reside therein." Mr. Hoon, in his reply to Secretary Bayard, states that he also has several things which he intends to propose, but cannot under his instructions do so until the outrage cases are settled. The correspondence shows that on March 8, 1887, the Chinese minister left a document giving in detail, and minutely, the plan proposed by the Chinese government to prohibit the emigration of its sub jects to this country. A part this document, however, is in reply Mr. Bayard's project. It declares, first, that China proposes to punish Chinese laborers who have never been to the United States and who fraudulently attempt to secure entrance into the United States, and that as China does this of her own accord and for the protection of her subjects, there is no necessity for fixing any limitation of time; second, that Chinese laborers with property or relatives in the United States must satisfactorily prove the same, and must henceforth, when leaving the United States for China, deposit with the consul-general at San Francisco a statement showing this to be the case, or otherwise they will not be entitled to return; third, Chinese shall be permitted to go through the United States in transit to other countries; fourth, the exempt class of Chinese subjects, such as teachers, merchants, etc., if possessed of certificates, shall be permitted to land without detention under any pretense. The document then requests that the President proclaim that, with a view of preventing its subjects from suffering ill treatment, the Chinese government has, of its own accord, prohibited the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States. It also asks that officers shall be appointed to be specially charged with looking after the safety of the Chinese in the West, with authority to call on the troops to protect the Chinese. A treaty of extradition, by which Chinese crimipals will be delivered up, is also suggested, and the United States is asked to reduce the duty upon rice imported from China.

On April 11, 1887, Mr. Bayard transmitted the draft of a convention to the Chinese minister, and invited him to meet him at the department for consideration of the subject. The corre spondence closes with a notification by Mr. Bayard to the minister of the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, inclosing the two additional amendments adopted by the Senate, and the minister's reply, in which he says: "I have carefully examined these amendments, and as they do not alter the terms of the original treaty, it will give me pleasure to accept them in due

form. THE FEVER GROWING WORSE.

Twenty Deaths and One Hundred and Fifty.

Six New Cases at Jacksonville, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 18.-We have had a bright, sunshiny, but delusive day, in which insidious pestilence has seemed to do its worse. It has been the most terrible in our history, The record of new cases is 156 for the twentyfour hours ending at 6 o'clock. This includes some forty-five new cases reported by the medical bureau just after the official report closed. The death roll is twenty: W. H. Moss, Mrs. Jacobs, Margaret Jones, Walter G. Parnier. Peter Lopez, Mr. Georgian, Julia Jones, a child of Nellie Frazee, Simon Grant, Miss Edith Spyder, Mrs. Spearman, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Connelly, Mr. O'Dea, Mrs. H. E. Smith, Mrs. Ida Charland, Mrs. Foley, Mrs. Slidell, Jas. Graves, Mr. McNair. Three of these should have been added to yesterday's report, making to-day's deaths proper 17. Total cases to date, 1,203; total deaths, 153.

The Food at Camp Perry.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 .- A dispatch from Jacksonville Fla., to the Times says: Hearing that a woman had returned to Jacksonville after a spell of fever and two week's sojourn at Camp Perry, and that she had some revelations to make, your correspondent saw her. She said: "I was on my way to Atlanta, in tending later on to join my husband at Boston. I could have gone straight on from Camp Perry on the 14th instead of returning here, but I was almost starving and could not stand the trip. I came back to Jacksonville to get my strength—in plain words, to get something to eat. The fare for the well, though plain, would be good enough if properly cooked, and no one would have a right to complain, but just think of eating, every day, and three times a day, half done hominy, corn bread raw in the middle, the sloppiest coffee and toughest and stringiest beef ever seen or dreamed of. Yet we are told the government pays for the best beef. These irregularities are almost sure to occur in a time of panic and confusion, but the sick and convalescent surely should have proper

"Have they not a place or table for convalescents? "Not so much as an inclosure. We must all stay right along in that fearful hospital where a well person would sicken in no time, and the worst of it is they meant to keep us there-that is, they object to discharging us at all, even saying that we must stay in

The woman further said that the small tents i which many of the refugees were compelled to live leaked badly during the heavy rain, and that no steps had been taken toward bettering their condition.

Fred Douglass Is Confident. Pittsburg Dispatch. Fred Douglass, the well-known colored Republican

passed through the city yesterday bound for St Louis, where he will deliver an address. From that place he will return to Indiana and deliver a number of scheduled speeches there in favor of Harrison and Morton. In a short conversation Mr. Douglass said: "I am not overconfident, but I feel as sure as I exist "I am not overconfident, but I feel as sure as I exist that the Republican party will win. The neople are thoroughly aroused on the tariff question, and in the Northern States they look on Mr. Cleveland's free-trade tendencies with distrust. He is bound to be defeated on this issue in every doubtful State, New York being no exception. I am going to Indiana to talk to my people there, but that is hardly necessary. They will vote the Republican ticket. I may do some political work in the South after that, but I have made no arrangements. I have talked with a number of Western men in public life at Washington, and they assure ern men in public life at Washington, and they assure me that the Pacific and Northwestern States are safe. It is ridiculous for Chairman Brice to claim even a fighting chance in such States as Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. 1 do not think his efforts to carry them will amount to much. The Democrats are in desperate straits and will fight hard, but there is no hope for them this time so far as I can see."

Superintendent of Mails Removed. CHIGAGO, Sept. 18 .- The announcement is made public, this morning, that R. A. D. Willbanks, superintendent of mails of the Chicago postofice, has been removed by order of Postmaster-general Dickinson. The removal is supposed to have grown out of recent complaints of inefficient administration in the office here. Willbanks's friends claim that his removal is the result of the position of antagonism which he has austained toward Patmaster Judd. Lyman A. Prater, a postal clerk, has been temporarily assigned to the position.

SPEECH FROM MR. CHANDLEI

Railroad Men Give Him an Enthusiasti Reception at Their Meeting.

He Contrasts Admirably the Benefits of Pro tection with the Misery of Free Trade-Other Large Republican Gatherings.

Thomas E. Chandler, candidate for Congress

in this district, was given a hearty reception

ast night at Pfafflin's hall by the Harrison and

Morton railroad mens' club, which now has 1.500 members. It was the regular meeting of the club, and Mr. Chandler was invited to address it. Nearly every seat in the hall was occupied. Before the speaking began the club held a business meeting, and thirty-seven new mem bers were enrolled. Mr. Hicks announced that there were several hundred railroad men running into Indianapolis who do not reside here and stated they desired to become honorare members. A resolution was then passed, inviting all such men to become members, and te march with the organization in processions where ever convenient. When Mr. Chandler arrived at the hall he was greeted with much applause. He was introduced by President Finch, and was again awarded prolonged applause. Mr. Chandler devoted his entire address to a discussion of the tariff question, and what he had to say elicited frequent applause. In begining, he said he would attempt to explain, in the simplest words possible, the difference between a protective tariff and a tariff for revenue only. He thought there had never been a campaign when the positions of the two parties had been so clearly defined as at present. The Democratic platform of 1884 was so worded and ingeniously constructed as to favor protection in tne country and free trade in another. If the platform of 1884 was not ambiguous, why did it need the interpretation of a message by President Cleveland? The President's message denounced the present protective tariff as "vicious, illogical and inequitable," and recommended that Congress take action looking to a radical change in our tariff laws. The Mills bill was the fruit of the message, which was accepted at the time of its issuance as a free-trade measure. Mr. Chandler quoted many prominent Democrats and Democratic and English newspapers to show that they looked upon the bill as a freetrade measure. He then quoted the tariff plank of the Republican national platform. It was, he said, as good a definition of a protective tariff as could be given. There was no ambiguity about it. The Mills bill was an entering wedge for free trade. It was something like the Irishman's proposition to cut off the dog's tail an inch at a time to lighten the suffering of the The Republican party, he continued, was in favor of such a revision of the tariff as would re-

tain its protection features, and the Democratic party was utterly opposed to a system that would give protection to American industries. . The avowed object of the Democrats in reforming the tariff was to reduce the revenue, it being stated that there was a surplus in the Treasury amounting to ever \$100,000,000 more than was needed for the immediate wants of the government. Assuming this statement to be correct. it showed that we were buying too many foreign goods; it showed that we were sending abroad for what we should buy at home. It was an indication, also, that our tariff duties were too low on some articles, which was a discrimination against our own people; it showed that our existing tariff laws should be revised-not by adding to the fre list articles that we can produce ourselves, but by increasing the rate on articles now in successful progress of trapufacture or production, so as to discourage foreign import .tions and to invite home competition. The condition of a full freasury was not nearly so alarming as an empty one. The surplus micht be applied to internal improvements, as was done on the recommendation of President Jack son; it might be used to refund to the several States the direct tax levied during the war. As this tax was not paid by all the States, it would be but just and right that those that did pay should be reimbursed. Besides, there were over one hundred thousand claims of deserving old soldiers in the Pension Office awaiting action. With these and other obligations satisfied the

While the avowed object of the tariff r form ers, he said, was to reduce the revenue, that was only a pretext for destroying the protective system. Otherwise, would it be necessary to protect the protective system! They started out to destroy the system but they had heard something drop in Oregon, Vermont and Maine. They bad taken alarm and had already about faced. They now said that only raw material should come in free, and they proclaim that everything that grows is raw material. That was a direct thrust at the farmer. The Democrats would classify wheat, corn, potatoes, hemp, flax, wood and other articles of that kind, as raw material, when really, they were the finished product of the farmer-the fruit of his labor. Low tariffs and no tax would encourage importation, and by increasing the volume of importstion tend to produce more revenue than higher duties do. But the main objection to it was that it allowed foreigners to glut our markets with their surplus wares. Protectionists said to foreigners. "You are doing nothing to develop our country: you are not amenable to our laws; you bear none of our purdens; you have no interest in our prosperity, and your wares cannot enter our markets on equal terms with our own people. The speaker then took up the manufacture of tin-plate, and showed how, if it was sufficiently protected, it might be manufactured in the United States, and \$21,-000,000 annually sent abroad kept at home.

surplus could be used, and the money could go

into circulation for the benefit of the people.

The question was sometimes asked, Mr. Chandler continued. "How does a protective tariff benefit those who are not engaged in protected industries?" The answer was by promot ing general prosperity, which creates a demand for people of every calling and occupation. Capitalists sometimes acted from selfish motives, but in manufacturing investments they could not benefit themselves without benefiting others. Labor was necessary to the success of the manufacturer, and the manufacturer was neceseary to the laborer. Only demagogues attempted to array one against the other. Democrats tell the people that the admission of foreign goods free would not lower wages. Would not the increased volume of foreign products diminish the amount of home labor, even if wages would re-main the same! And if so, would not the decreased amount of labor leave the laborer unemployed at least a part of the time? In opening all the markets of the world to America the Democrate offered what they did not have. The markets of Spain, France. Germany, Brazil. Russia, and even Canada, had protection. Epgland would not buy our wheat when she could get her supply from India at 40 cents per bushel, raised by labor costing 8 cents per day; she would not buy our cloth unless we could sell it cheaper than she can manufacture it with pauper labor. How could we compete with them in their own markets without lowering the price of labor to their standard? The greater the number of industries the

broader the demand; the greater the diversity the better the opportunity of a wage-worker getting employment best suited to his ability. In conclusion, Mr. Chandler recounted the benefits the United States had derived from a protective tariff, and thought the American people would be slow about exchanging it for a system that promised ruin. The position of the Democrats reminded him of the well man who wanted to be better. He took medicine, and died.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chandler's speech George Harvey, a member of the Railroad Men's Club, who has been stumping the State with ex-Governor Porter, spoke briefly. He gave a re-port of the meetings he had addressed, and said he found the tide everywhere for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Griffin, also a member of the club. then sang a campaign song of his own composition, which was received with much favor. The employes of the Panhandle shops extended to the club an invitation to attend an East End rally soon to be held, and the invita-tion was accepted. The meeting will be addressed by ex Governor Porter and Hon. John L. Griffiths. The members of the club then joined in three cheers for Mr. Chandler, the next Congressman of Indiana's Seventh district

and the meeting then adjourned. Two Alleged Democratic Accessions. The Cincinnati Enquirer announces with a great flourish the accession to the Democratic ranks of J. A. Sullivan, fan old soldier and one of the wealthiest merchants of Dunkirk, Jay county, Indiana, one who had always been a great worker for and leader of the

Republican party.

The truth is that Sullivan for twelve years has been regarded as a political "jumping jack." He has been regarded as a political "jumping jack." out of a law case, in which he figured as a witne and the General as cross-examiner. Jay county will give the largest Republican majority in its history.

Mr. James L. Jackson, of Spartanburg, Ind., says he has been greatly annoyed at the report that he would support Cleveland in this election. At the township election in April Mr. Jackson, with ten other Republicans, voted for the Democratic nomines for trustee but the apting eleven will vote the whole for trustee, but the entire eleven will vote the whole Republican ticket in November. Mr. Jackson has been receiving one of the many thousands of free copies of the Sentinel that are being circulated